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THE DAILY BEE.

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of February, A. D. 1890.

Notary Public.

JEFFERSON SQUARE can be made into a really beautiful park.

LINCOLN yesterday added one to the growing list of Nebraska tragedies.

In his grasping tendencies to gobble up everything in sight Bismarck is the the Jay Gould of Europe.

The architect who planned that city hall air-castle for Jefferson square has wasted his fragrance on the desert air.

JIM CREIGHTON, Hascall and company are buried under a landslide, but poor Hascall is used to landslides, you know.

WITH three thousand five hundred majority holding down their coffin lids, the Jefferson square boomers will hereafter rest in peace.

An excellent way to enhance the value of real estate is by making improvements. This is sometimes done at private expense.

JOHN WANAMAKER has bought himself a house in Washington. That is pretty good timber out of which to build a cabinet runner.

TUESDAY was a cold day for everybody. But it was about 40 degrees colder for Jefferson square boomers than for anyone else in the city.

THERE is a possibility that certain gentlemen of Douglas county, now at Lincoln, from to-day will be realizing that after all there is no place quite like home.

This country is hardly ready for a state which would have to take the vote of allegiance by the aid of an interpreter. This is the trouble with New Mexico.

ICEMEN are not saying much lately about the danger of a short crop. They hope that they did enough talking before the cold snap to null next summer's prices.

THE vag and the tramp will now be put to work cleaning the street crossings. In lieu of work house and a rock pile the street crossing is just the proper place.

THE notorious Belle Starr is dead. She was that rarity in real life—a female desperado. As she had lived, so she died. Any end but violence would have been unfitting.

CIRCUMSTANCES suggest that an expert mind reader be put to work upon the president-elect. Such an operation, if successful, would dispel a wonderful amount of suspense.

No proposition should be entertained by Secretary Bayard from Prince Bismarck regarding the Samoan difficulty unless it includes the recognition by Germany of the American porker.

THE cold wave appears to be general. At this point the thermometer fell slightly below zero. At other places it was so far down that by contrast Nebraska seems to be in a warm belt.

WARNER MILLER insists still that he is not a candidate for a cabinet position. If Mr. Miller will look carefully around him he will observe that few people are insisting to the contrary.

HANGING men for horsestealing will add nothing to the lustre of Nebraska's name. It may, however, serve to elevate the moral tone of the horsestivers, and this object is worth some sacrifice.

ALL the Omaha dailies excepting THE BEE were neutral with a strong bearing toward Jefferson square. Now we expect to hear them get off their neutral pedestal and tell the people that the outcome was just what they expected and were working for.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN, the Irish patriot, enjoys the sympathy of a large part of the American people in the harsh and unjust persecution to which he has been subjected by the Balfour administration. It seems almost incredible that the right of free speech, of which the English boast so much, should have been brought upon O'Brien's head the trophy of an overbearing government.

POLITICAL VIOLENCE IN THE SOUTH.

The report of the senate committee which investigated the political outrages in Texas will receive more attention from the country by reason of the recent assassination of Colonel Clayton in Arkansas than would otherwise be given it. The people had very generally ceased to concern themselves with the accounts of political violence in the south, and but for the killing of Clayton, evidently from political hatred, would not have been aroused to any new interest in the subject. That event, however, has again drawn public attention to the unfortunate condition of affairs in some of the southern states, and will add force and volume to the demand for federal legislation to protect all citizens of that section in their political rights.

Regarding the charges of outrages and murders in Texas for political reasons the senate committee found them to be fully sustained by the evidence. The men shot down in cold blood were republicans, and their murder was the penalty for having killed the leader of a gang organized to suppress the republican vote, and who made a raid on the ballot box for the purpose of destroying it. No effort was made by the authorities to bring to trial the perpetrators of these outrages, and they are free to renew their policy of terrorism and violence whenever another opportunity shall be presented.

With regard to the assassination of Clayton, it is not pretended that it was due to any other cause than political hatred. He was the republican candidate for congress in the Second district of Arkansas at the last election, and had been obtaining testimony for contesting the seat of Representative C. R. Breckinridge in the next congress. It is not doubted that he would have been able to show fraud and the suppression of republican votes, very likely to an extent sufficient to unseat his opponent in a republican house of representatives. This possibility the perpetrators of fraud saw but one way to avert, and that was by taking the life of the man whom they had robbed of an election. This they did in the most cowardly way, sneaking upon him when in the seclusion of his apartment he could not have the slightest thought of danger and shooting him down without warning. It was an act befitting ballot-box thieves and midnight outragers of defenseless negroes.

It remains to be seen whether the perpetrators and abettors of assassination will be permitted to profit by their murderous work. That they will escape justice is altogether probable, for those who should bring them to it are in sympathy with them. But it will be in the power of the next house of representatives to determine whether murderers shall be given the fruit of their crime, and it cannot be doubted that the verdict will be. Meanwhile it will not be surprising to find a renewed and intensified public sentiment favorable to more stringent legislation for the regulation of federal elections with reference to more fully protecting the rights of all citizens in the southern states.

JUDGE BREWER'S RULING.

Judge Brewer, of Iowa, has followed up his ruling of a few days ago by a more sweeping decision in the shippers' case against the railroads. His earlier decision was in effect, that the railroads of the state must seek redress for any wrong done them in the state courts rather than the federal courts. His latest decision has been much more radical. It overrules the position he had assumed on former occasions in which the railroads were sustained in their injunction suits. He has finally dissolved the injunction brought by the railroads to restrain the state railway commissioners from exercising their authority as provided by law. By adopting this view, Judge Brewer makes it plain that the railroads of Iowa must accept the schedule of transportation rates as fixed by the state commission, at least until they can show that the rates so fixed are unreasonable and unjust. The attitude of Judge Brewer upon the transportation question must strike the people of Iowa as eminently fair. There is no disposition on their part to do the railroads of that state an injustice or to discourage the extension of railroad lines. They ask for reasonable rates without discrimination or extortion on the part of the roads. There can be no doubt that if the railroads show good cause why the schedule is too low, the people as well as the commissioners will correct the inequality. The roads have sustained their losing fight against the people on the ground, that the law which provides that a rate may be advanced whenever it is proved unreasonable, puts the burden of making such proof on the railroads themselves. That is just the point which the railroads are unwilling to answer. They have refused heretofore to certify to the exact cost of service and the amount of capital invested in their particular railroad property. Their rates have been arranged with a view of not alone paying operating expenses and a fair return on the actual capitalization, but also large dividends on fictitious stock. Here is where the people of Iowa intend to draw the line. They do not propose to pay the railroads a rate adjusted on a scale to give returns on capital never invested but floated for speculative purposes. It will therefore be most interesting to watch the development of the railroad problem in Iowa. The question is as to whether will the railroads quietly swallow the pill and conform their tariff sheets to the rate made by the state railroad commission, or will they bring their books into court and honestly try to arrange a schedule equitable to themselves and to the people.

CABINET UNCERTAINTIES.

Speculation regarding the cabinet of General Harrison continues with undiminished activity, while the uncertainties of the situation can hardly be said to grow less. Indeed, since Senator Allison declined to accept the treasury portfolio there is greater confusion of

statements than before by the correspondents at Washington and Indianapolis, and there is really nothing that can be accepted as definite and conclusive. Even with respect to Mr. Blaine going into the state department there is now said to be uncertainty although a few days ago there appeared to be no doubt in any quarter that he would be at the head of our foreign affairs for the next four years. So with regard to Mr. Wannamaker the only evidence that he is likely to be in the cabinet is found in the fact that he has leased or purchased a residence in Washington, which is by no means conclusive. The national capital is a very attractive place for wealthy men who desire for themselves or their families the social opportunities to which Philadelphia millionaire merchant might invest in a home there without the inducement of a cabinet position. Of the other numerous gentlemen who have been mentioned with more or less confidence as having been booked or "slated" for the cabinet, it is not certainly known that one of them will be chosen.

Among the interesting statements relating to this matter is one that Senator Sherman has given General Harrison to understand that the appointment of certain persons who have been publicly named would be displeasing to him. Among these is General Alger, of Michigan, toward whom it is alleged the Ohio senator has anything but kindly feelings, due to the belief that Alger's friends in the Chicago convention seduced away Sherman delegates from the south. The friends of Sherman are said to have a black list of forty-three names of delegates to the Chicago convention, and to have entered upon a campaign of retribution. Too ready credence should not be given to reports of this character, though it is very likely true that Senator Sherman and his friends do not hold General Alger in very high regard. That they would venture to interfere, however, with General Harrison in making up his cabinet must be regarded as extremely doubtful. Senator Sherman is quite apt to pay political scores, and in the game of politics it has not been his habit to return good for evil, but he will do nothing to embarrass the president-elect or to create dissension in the party, nor will he permit his friends to do it in his name.

General Harrison has undoubtedly found cabinet making a somewhat perplexing task, and it is quite probable that he is not himself sure at this time of all who will be his cabinet advisers. It has been suggested that there will be a surprise for the public when the announcement of his selections is made, and it seems very likely that such will be the case. Speculation and suspense cannot continue much longer.

The contemplated movement to extend a road from Norfolk to Yankton to connect with the Union Pacific, has, it seems, stirred up the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha road to head off the rival and close the gap of twenty-five miles between Hartington and Yankton. As predicted in THE BEE some weeks ago, it was merely a matter of a few months before such action would become necessary on the part of one or the other of the two roads. It is more than probable that both extensions will be made in the near future, which will give Omaha direct communication with Yankton by two lines. The jobbing trade of our city will be benefitted by the opening up to them of southern Dakota, while the live stock growers of that region will have direct railroad connections with the markets and packing houses of Omaha. Within a few years, with proper encouragement, a great trade should be established between Omaha, northern Nebraska and southern Dakota, and every effort should be put forth by our citizens to encourage it.

THE NUMEROUS FIRES IN THE PAST FEW DAYS.

The numerous fires in the past few days aggravated by the recent high winds should call the attention of householders as well as the proper authorities to the danger which menaces our city. There are certain quarters filled with rows of wooden tinder boxes. A defective flue or a stray spark due to carelessness is liable to cause a great conflagration any day, especially in the face of a high wind. Due precaution should be taken to prevent such a disaster. It would not be out of place if the fire authorities would institute a personal examination of such districts of the city where if a fire should break out, it would be liable to cause a great conflagration and threaten the destruction of valuable buildings.

FRANCIS MURPHY, the famous temperance orator, refused to speak in Pennsylvania in favor of the prohibition amendment to the state constitution.

He looks upon the high license law as an excellent measure, having brought the liquor traffic in that state under perfect control. Mr. Murphy, therefore, cannot conscientiously support a prohibition which is not practical, as has been shown in Iowa, Maine and other states. The prohibition party would do well to accept the clear-headed judgment of Mr. Murphy, and the noted lecturer should not fail to come to Nebraska for missionary work in the near future.

MONTANA interests have greatly profited by the exceptionally mild winter thus far, and the outlook for a highly prosperous year for the territory was never more favorable.

Stock of all kinds has done remarkably well, the grazing being all that could be desired. The stockmen and ranchmen are said to be very much encouraged at the prospects, and if no extraordinary change from present conditions occurs large fortunes will be made by them next summer. Nothing but such a misfortune as came with the destructive blizzards of two or three years ago can prevent Montana beating all her previous records as a stock-raising country.

DOES Nebraska need at present an other Normal school? At least sixteen members of the house evidently believe she does, that number of bills

having been introduced, providing for an appropriation for such a school. There is also a large number of towns ambitious to be selected as an abiding place of expensive pedagogues, and these are importuning the legislature with more or less generous offers for the privilege. The annual charge upon the state for instructing teachers is already large, and ought not to be increased unless there appears to be the very best reasons for doing so.

In a Kansas City court Monday one prisoner pleaded guilty to manslaughter and received a sentence of two years. Following him another pleaded guilty to a burglary, the sole result of which had been the theft of a pie, and the same judge sentenced him to three years' imprisonment. These facts show the relative value of life and pie in Missouri, an extremely stupid judge or a foolishly vicious law.

THE Jefferson square boomers will now understand the will of the people. Everybody else understood it before. But the boomers have an excellent chance to prove the sincerity of their declarations that they only wanted to know, you know, what the people desired. For this, even in the face of defeat, they should be grateful.

NEBRASKA should feel perfectly safe and secure from foreign attack from any nation on the face of the earth. Her available force numbers one hundred and ten thousand men, and Iowa is willing to act as a buffer with two hundred and twenty-five thousand soldiers according to the report of the adjutant general.

If the railroads refuse to build a union depot, at all events they should be compelled to construct a viaduct over their tracks on Tenth street. The necessities of the city demand this to be done speedily, and the council has the authority to order it.

Now that it is reasonably assured that General Harrison's cabinet will consist of eight members, Nebraska as a great agricultural state should renew her efforts to secure the head of the department of agriculture.

THE LATEST TRUST.

The latest trust announced is the dime museum trust. And there remain yet other worlds to conquer.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

The signal service department has figured out that the ground hog was mistaken. Well, it is simply a question of personal veracity.

A SUGGESTION TO OUR MARY.

Miss Anderson informs us that she dearly loves the circus. But Miss Mary will never thoroughly enjoy the circus until she has a circus to her elephant or crawled in under the canvas.

NOT AN ADVERTISEMENT.

We will do P. T. Barnum the justice to say that we do not believe the destruction of his new dwelling house, a day or two ago by fire, was intended as an advertisement of his circus and menagerie.

AN IMPENDING CONFLICT.

By the solemn decree of a court it is held that barbers in Lincoln, Neb., must shave colored men as well as white men. This judgment is calculated to revive race and perhaps race conflicts in the far west.

ASTEROIDS NOT IN DEMAND.

The discovery of a new asteroid has further depressed the planetary market. The fact is, there has never been a healthy demand for asteroids and the supply, growing constantly, has had a saddening effect upon quotations.

COLONEL CLAYTON'S ASSASSINATION.

If the assassination of Colonel John M. Clayton results in the creation of a sentiment strong enough to stop political murders and crimes against the ballot in Arkansas, he will not have died in vain. It is beyond question that his murder was instigated, if not actually committed, by the men who stole the Plumerville ballot boxes, and whose crime he was surely bringing to light.

NEBRASKA JOTTINGS.

The people of Nelson are working hard for a normal school.

The York Times has changed from a morning to an evening paper.

Knight Bros., grocers of York, have fallen victims to the great fire, and lost \$3,000.

The receipts of the Fremont postoffice for January amounted to \$1,477.43.

A camp of Moleira Woodmen has been organized at Osceola, with seventeen charter members.

A new brick block, a lumber yard and several new residences are expected to materialize in Nemaha City shortly.

A petition has been circulated and has received 700 signatures at Fremont for an election to vote on issuing bonds for a high school building.

An expert has been engaged to investigate the books of the Polk county treasurer from the date of the organization of the county. It is a three months' job.

During the recent wind the roof of the high school at Atkinson was blown loose and fell in among the scholars. Eight or ten pupils were hurt and one boy may die.

A. B. Ball, chairman of the executive committee for the coming state convention, has called a meeting of the committee at Tecumseh February 21, to make arrangements for the coming state convention.

The last share of stock has been taken in the proposed Nelson academy, and the stockholders organized and elected their board of directors. A \$6,000 plant will be let in and ground broken about the middle of this month.

The anniversary of Washington's birthday will be appropriately observed at Ponca by a grand ball at the opera house and the members of Stoneham post, G. A. R., will hold a banquet and camp fire at their rooms the same evening.

A Pierce merchant left a traveling insurance agent in possession of his store for a short time the other day, and when he came back he found the store empty. The money drawer was gone, and the merchant has his suspicions.

Farmer Dulitz, living ten miles from Grand Island, was surprised to find a little baby peeped in a hole in his wagon on his return from town the other day. The infant was alive and kicking, and as it has not been identified Mr. Dulitz and his wife have concluded to adopt the little one.

There were 120 arrests made by the Des Moines police during January.

The new G. A. R. hall at Atlantic will be dedicated on the 23d inst.

Twenty-nine criminal insane patients are now confined in the new hospital at Anamoose.

Sixteen persons joined the Good Templars at Cedar Rapids last week as a result of the "Temperance Revival."

The oldest soldier of the rebellion known to be living is David Averill, now a resident of Sidney, Osceola county, Ia., who was born

at Westminster, Windom county, Vt., February 8, 1812.

The school board at Clear Lake has authorized the sale of the \$10,000 bonds voted three years ago for the purpose of building a school house.

The different charitable organizations in Davenport, seconded by many influential citizens, are making a matter of providing for a police matron to have care of the girls and fallen women who fall under the cognizance of the law.

The report of the Fort Madison penitentiary for the month of January shows the average number of convicts there to be 399. The report of the hospital for the feeble minded at Glenwood shows the average number of inmates to be 397.

WYOMING.

An effort is being made to organize a building association at Evanston.

The Rock Springs waterworks will be greatly extended as soon as spring opens. The improvements will cost \$12,000.

A formal protest has been filed with the governor of Wyoming against the proposed organization of Natrona county, and the matter will come up for hearing February 21.

A contract has been made for material and labor for repairing and enlarging the United States penitentiary at Laramie. If a satisfactory contract can be made work will begin at once.

Parker, the cowboy who was last year sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the United States penitentiary at Laramie for the murder of a woman, has petitioned President Harrison for a pardon.

It is said, remarks the Evanston News, that a Douglas girl broke off a front tooth at the root while she was preparing to attend a wedding, but the accident did not keep her home. She fastened the tooth in with beeswax and thought no more about the operation, but the accident did not keep her home.

The Buffalo Echo says that the general belief that the B & M's intention is to build directly to Buffalo is considerably strengthened by the fact that a communication was received from a company of capitalists, all interested in the Burlington, closing a proposed plan to purchase of thirty-two town lots in Chapin's addition to Buffalo.

In the quiet little city of Rawlins the newspapers print such advertisements as the following: "The Western Exchange now fully established at Rawlins, Wyo. Terms, cash, and without limit. Drains of every description, to suit the most fastidious palates, served by the renowned jeweler, watchmaker, William D. Fort, etc. Everyone is invited, with the assurance of good treatment."

THE RASTAQUERE.

A French Name for Shabby American Aristocrats.

Mrs. Crawford in her latest letter from Paris to London says: "I have seen Golden-cold worshippers never think of bowing the knee to the South American plutocrat. Here that personage is simply a rastaquere—an expressive French appellation to denote a man of great wealth who spends it showily, and who comes from no matter where, but from the southern frontier of Texas and the La Plata river. I should add that he must be of Spanish-American or Portuguese-American origin. Nobody here would ever think of calling a Yankee, however rich and uncultured, a rastaquere."

The most perfect type of the species is the owner of a fine house on the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, on the right-hand side of the Bois de Boulogne. He is known as "l'Homme qui Rit," well known by appearance; and tremendously laughed at. He is a large man, over six feet high, with a heavy under face, a majestic girth of waistcoat, and legs tapering to a point. His clothes are not made by yards or fathoms, but by the yard and the fathom, and he is a Sunday spick-and-span newness and neatness about them. He can resist the temptation of crowding diamonds as big as filberts on his fingers and into his shirt fronts. As gloves are not worn unless by eads or fogies, it is altogether out of date, his rings show. The face is puckered into a fixed smile (whence his nickname), and his eyes twinkle brightly.

The rastaquere is thought fair game for a bet in Paris. One of his first cares on arriving here is to set himself up with a picture gallery. All the bad copies made at the Louvre are palmed off on him as "ancient masters." When he gives a rout he goes to an agency for hiring out nobles or parties for his guests, and really gets the worth of his money, so far as it can be given in beacons of genuine and fine-sounding titles.

The house of "l'Homme qui Rit" is still unimpaired, with the exception of a wing which has been done up provisionally. He has agents scouring Europe for rich and rare furniture. Perhaps he may get it. In any case, he will have the satisfaction of paying the bill for the rastaquere's palace, which almost faces the house bought from the Duc de Nemours by M. Ephrussi when he married a Rothschild, and cast it into the shade. Its facade declares the wealth of the owner. Were I the patient of an infallible hair-wash, I should try to advertise my nostrum by living in such a mansion.

TWO MONSTER DYNAMOS.

The Largest Electric Generating Machines in the World.

The two largest dynamos in the world for the generation of electricity have just been placed in the new plant at the Edison Electric Light company, on Sanson street above Ninth, says the Philadelphia Record. In addition to being the largest they are also the most powerful machines of their kind ever constructed. Each is capable of carrying 3,000 lights at one time, and they will ordinarily carry about 2,500 lights.

The dynamo is a piece of machinery of monstrous proportions, and weighs eighteen tons or 36,000 pounds apiece. They stand ten feet high and are about six feet in breadth.

The construction of each is mainly copper, which is the best conductor of electricity. The armature alone weighs 5,000 pounds and can make 400 revolutions per minute, a perfect prodigy in machine work, all things considered.

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THE MAN AT THE THROTTLE.

The Dangers Which Beset Him on His Lonely Run.

WINGED BY A FLYING ARROW.

A Stampede of Buffalo in Which the Dead and Dying Are Numbered By the Score—Other Items.

No Signals of Danger.

"How long have I been in the service?" asked Engineer Sullivan, of the Union Pacific, in conversation the other day. "Well, just look here," said he, as he lifted his oily head-gearing, displaying a large scar on the side of his head; "I got this in the sixties when I was pulling a train westward from North Platte. Boys, that scar is where I was struck by an arrow that was dispatched from the bow of an Indian evidently with intent to take my life. I was whirling along pretty lively, and Jim Baty, my fireman—poor fellow, he is dead now—was a-throwing wood into the old fire-box for keeps. We had trouble more or less with the Indians those days, and it was worth a man's life to go over the road. But I tell you bread and butter was needed, and we had to get it. Well, as I said, we were ploughing into the wind hard on to thirty miles an hour, and I was watching for a clear track while Jim kept a-feeding the old horse with fodder that made it fairly spin. The cab in those days was not the parlor we have to-day, and we had but little shelter to protect us from the combination of rain, snow and Indians. But, on this occasion, I was un-protected and was little expecting danger from the redskins, as it was about mid-day, but suddenly I felt my head come in contact with something, and I felt with an arrow imbedded in my scalp.

"I felt no pain until about three hours afterward, when I fully recovered the sense of feeling. I was side-tracked at a little town called Villa, in those days, and my train was sent to the engine and Jim pulled the arrow out, and with the steel of his jacket tied up my head. I was laid up for a long time and had a narrow escape from blood poisoning.

"But perhaps you, think that Indian escaped. No, sir. Although we were being wheeled along rapidly, Jim reached for his rifle that was buckled to the side of the engine and sent that fellow clear through the skylight to another home. But, to the truth, boys, though it seems like this has long since passed